

does not unduly disrupted employer operations. Not only are the costs to employers of complying with the law negligible, but in many instances FMLA has led to improvements in employer operations by improving employee morale and productivity and reducing employee turnover. Experience has also shown that the protections afforded by the law are not only beneficial, but are essential in enabling workers to balance the demands of work and home when faced with a family or medical emergency. In short, we have now had sufficient experience under the law to justify extending the law to employers of 25 or more employees.

Beyond expanding the number of workplaces that are protected by the FMLA, the bill I am introducing would permit employees to take parental leave to participate in or attend their children's educational and extracurricular activities. In effect, employees subject to the FMLA would be able to take 4 hours of leave in any 30-day period, not to exceed 24 hours in any 12 month period, in order to participate in important educational activities undertaken by their children. In this way, the law would more effectively enable workers to meet parental responsibilities without sacrificing their economic security.

Despite the enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act, too many workers continue to face an impossible dilemma, pitting the emotional and physical well-being of a family against its economic security, when faced with a family or medical emergency. Enactment of this legislation would extend coverage to 73% of the workforce. A mother should not unreasonably or unnecessarily be forced to choose between caring for a new born and maintaining her job. A husband, recovering from a heart attack, should not also needlessly face the loss of his job and the resulting financial insecurity that would mean for his family.

Requiring employers of 25 or more to provide temporary, unpaid leave to workers who face a family or medical emergency will not impose an unreasonable burden on those employers. Such a modest expansion of the law, however, will significantly benefit families in crisis by extending the protections of the FMLA to 15 million workers and their families. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

THE GUN SHOW SAFETY & ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of 25 of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to reintroduce the Gun Show Safety & Accountability Act, the nation's first legislation aimed at closing a deadly loophole that allows criminals to purchase firearms at gun shows without undergoing Brady background checks.

While it is unfortunate that my bill was not acted upon by the 105th Congress, it is our hope that with new leadership and a showing of bi-partisan support, the 106th Congress will pass this legislation and help me to cut off the deadly supply of firearms to violent criminals that result in the countless deaths of innocent American citizens every year.

When a person buys a handgun from a gun store, they must fill out a Brady Form, undergo a background check, show proof of identification and a record of the sale is also kept. What most people don't know is that a loophole in the federal law allows that same person to buy a handgun at a gun show without doing any of these things.

The gun show loophole has created a situation that is both dangerous and unfair. It allows gun show participants to sell guns with little, if any, legal obligation to insure that they aren't putting deadly weapons into the hands of violent criminals or juveniles. Furthermore, it creates unfair business competition between law-abiding gun store owners whose time-consuming background checks and sales records are much less attractive to potential customers than a quick purchase from a gun show participant.

Hundreds of thousands of firearms are sold at gun shows every year, and experts believe participation to be on the rise. As gun shows have grown, so has evidence illustrating that a lack of regulation is creating a black market for violent criminals. Knowing that background checks would prevent them from buying guns from a gun store, criminals have found that they can obtain unlimited numbers of firearms at gun shows with ease. Because no sales records are kept at gun shows, these firearms can be resold on the street and used in crimes without being traced.

A one-year study conducted by the Illinois State Police indicated that at least 25 percent of illegally trafficked firearms used in crimes originate at gun shows, and national news accounts indicate similar situations across the nation. Most recently, a 17-year-old Kentucky boy shot and killed another youth with a handgun that he told police he was able to purchase at a gun show with cash, no waiting period, and "no questions asked." In Florida, an escaped prison inmate was even able to purchase a handgun at a gun show.

As the link between guns used in crimes and gun shows grows, it makes sense that our nation should be rewarding gun store owners for taking time to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous criminals—not penalizing them. As stated by Bill Bridgewater, former executive director of the National Alliance of Stocking Gun Dealers, "The Grand Bazaar approach that we now have ensures that every pugnacious child with a grudge to settle and every other form of human predator have easy access to all the firearms that they might desire, while the legitimate firearms dealer is saddled with more and more onerous restrictions."

Aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of violent criminals and bringing fairness and accountability to gun shows without creating new, onerous restrictions, the "Gun Show Safety & Accountability Act" is a fair and reasonable solution. By requiring gun store owners and gun show participants to comply with the same laws, the bill would promote fair business competition, while cutting off a deadly supply of firearms to our nation's dangerous criminals.

I urge my colleagues to make public safety a priority this Congress and join me in cosponsoring this groundbreaking piece of legislation.

UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES EQUITY ACT OF 1999

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to restore a small measure of balance to the way military retired pay is handled during a divorce.

Under the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act, courts, were given the authority to divide military retirement pay as property. Since then, the Courts have almost uniformly taken advantage of that provision. This has resulted in certain injustices to military retirees. Chief among them is the fact that former spouses continue to receive a share of the retired pay even after one or more remarriages, regardless of the respective financial positions of the former spouse and the retiree. Moreover, there is no limitation on when former spouses can seek a division of retired pay.

My bill has three principal components addressing problems created by the original legislation. First, it would terminate payments made as a division of property from retired pay upon remarriage of the former spouse. Second, it would require computation of the former spouse's portion of retired pay based on the rank and longevity of the individual at the time of divorce, not at the time of retirement. Third, it would limit the time in which a former spouse may seek a division of retired pay.

I urge my colleagues to join me in seeking equity for military retirees.

IN TRIBUTE TO JEAN FROHLICHER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with unfortunate news. While returning from West Virginia with her husband following the New Years weekend, I am sorry to report that Jean Frohlicher, the first president and general counsel of the National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs (NCHELP), passed away in Elkins, West Virginia. She is survived by her husband John, niece Sandra Neuse and two nephews, Lee and Carl Neuse.

Since coming to Congress, I have worked hard to enhance educational opportunities for students across the nation. I believe that it is imperative that we ensure access to a higher education for every child in America. And though I have done what I can to reach this goal, my efforts have been dwarfed by those of Jean Frohlicher.

As the Executive Vice President and General Council of NCHELP, Jean recognized early on that we truly are facing a crisis in the cost of higher education and need to provide more assistance to students. Working with her colleagues in the education community and my colleagues on Capitol Hill, Jean has helped reform and expand our student loan programs, making more money available to students each year. Her advice and guidance on higher education financing has been invaluable to me.

Mr. Speaker, several years ago when my father died, I found the words of Angelo Patri, the American educator and columnist very comforting. He said, "in one sense there is no death. You will always feel her life touching yours, her voice speaking to you, her spirit looking out other eyes, talking to you in the familiar things she touched, worked with, loved as familiar friends. She lives on in your life and in the lives of all others who knew her."

Jean's passing will truly be a loss to our country and our students. My thoughts and prayers go out to Jean's husband, John, as well their family and friends. She has left behind many who respected and admired her, and her absence will certainly be felt by all.

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS SURVIVORS EQUITY ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at providing equity in the treatment of benefits for eligible survivors of recipients of black lung benefits. In past Congresses, I have introduced legislation to make more comprehensive reforms to the federal black lung benefits program in an effort to make it more responsive to those who suffer from this crippling disease. However, in light of a pending Labor Department rulemaking in this area, I am withholding the introduction of that comprehensive bill at this time. In this regard, I believe that some comity is in order as we wait the promulgation of final rules under that proceeding. In the interim, the bill I am introducing today is very limited in scope.

In 1981, Congress amended the Black Lung Benefits Act in several respects. Facing insolvency, at the time the driving motivation for the legislation was to shore up the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund through which benefit payments are made to beneficiaries where mine employment terminated prior to 1970, or where no mine operator can be assigned liability. Through a variety of measures, solvency was restored as a result of those 1981 amendments which had the support of the United Mine Workers of America as well as most of the coal industry. Yet, one provision of the 1981 Act in particular was most troublesome. This provision involved the treatment of surviving spouses of deceased coal miner beneficiaries and the manner by which they could continue to receive black lung benefits.

As it now stands, due to the 1981 amendments, there is a dual and inequitable standard governing how benefits are handled for surviving spouses of deceased beneficiaries. In the event a beneficiary died prior to January 1, 1982—the effective date of the 1981 Act—benefits continued uninterrupted to the surviving spouse. However, if the beneficiary dies after January 1, 1982, the surviving spouse must file a new claim in order to try to continue receiving the benefits and must prove that the miner died as a result of black lung disease despite the fact that the miner was already deemed eligible to receive benefits prior to death. This is illogical, unfair and outright insane.

The legislation I am introducing today simply removes the requirement that a surviving

spouse must refile a claim in order to continue receiving benefits. It provides for equitable treatment and recognizes that since the Black Lung Trust Fund is very solvent, there is no need to penalize beneficiaries any further.

SEATS BELTS ON SCHOOL BUSES

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation to require seat belts on school buses. My bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale, delivery, or importation of school buses that do not have seat belts, and impose civil penalties for those that do not comply.

The children of this country deserve safe transportation to and from school, and their parents deserve peace of mind. My fellow colleagues, we have the responsibility to do all we can to give it to them.

Since 1985, nearly 1,500 people have died in school bus-related crashes. School bus occupants accounted for 11 percent of these deaths.

Every year, approximately 394,000 public school buses travel about 4.3 billion miles to transport 23.5 million children to and from school-related activities. These numbers argue for the highest level of safety we can provide. I believe my bill is a step in the right direction.

I urge my colleagues to also support this important legislation, which has been endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American College of Emergency Physicians.

New Jersey and New York are the only two states that have school bus seat belt laws, but only New Jersey makes their use mandatory and enforces the law statewide. A New Jersey study concluded that despite the relative safety of school buses, they could be made safer. I agree, and so did the AMA when it wrote me, "We believe that, if enacted, your bill would provide millions of American school children with the same basic safeguard which has long been mandatory in all automobiles."

We must work together, at the local, State, and Federal level to prevent school bus injuries.

THREE NORTH CAROLINIANS HONOR FORGOTTEN AMERICAN HERO

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, so often the brave men and women who fought on the front lines of American wars are forgotten by our government and ignored in our society. People who risked everything to preserve our freedom now make up a significant portion of the homeless population, languish in hospital suffering from multiple disorders, and are laid to rest without the honors they have rightly earned. I rise today to honor three strong North Carolinians who fought to ensure that such a veteran received a proper burial.

Robert Joseph Burke, known around his community as Sarge, was a highly decorated,

but down on his luck, veteran of the Korean War who passed away on November 5, 1998 in an apartment fire. His body laid unclaimed for weeks, the victim of government bureaucracy, until Dennis Rogers, a journalist for Raleigh's The News & Observer, learned of his plight from Mr. Burke's friends at the Scramble Dog Inn, his local hangout. Debbie Jernigan, the owner, had helped him over the years with food and medical care and was there with him the night he died from his burns. Mr. Rogers contacted a member of my staff, Miyoshi Jones for help. Ms. Jones worked untiringly fighting the bureaucratic red tape that held his remains hostage, and her efforts resulted in Mr. Burke's burial at the Sandhills Veterans Cemetery at Fort Bragg.

I would like to enter into the record two articles written by Mr. Rogers that beautifully articulate the story of the valiant efforts of these brave North Carolinians to honor the memory of one of America's heroes.

[News & Observer, December 23, 1998]

DENNIS ROGERS: LIFE'S LESSONS, PART ONE

Every day at 2 p.m., Robert Joseph Burke would come through the doors of the Scramble Dog Inn on Western Boulevard. The bartender didn't have to ask: a hot beer and a bottle of Texas Pete on the side.

He'd leave about dark, easing his way to his nearby apartment. There he'd try again to chase the memories away with cheap wine.

The cops say he was drunk Nov. 5 when he fell asleep in his apartment with a cigarette in his hand. They took him to the burn center in Chapel Hill, but he died the next day.

He was 68.

He was also a pain in the neck, a hopeless flirt and a proud man who once was a hero. Oh my, the stories he could weave of those days when he was a kid from Brooklyn, back when he was a soldier and young and sober.

He liked to be called Sarge.

"You'd sit there all day and listen to his stories," said Debbie Jernigan, his friend and the owner of the Scramble Dog. "There was so much kindness in him. And so much bull."

But barroom war stories don't earn you the Silver Star for heroism. Or the Bronze Star, either. His military records say he once wore them both, along with the two Purple Hearts he earned for being twice wounded in combat in Korea. And there was his Combat Infantryman Badge and his Ranger insignia, solid proof that once this tale-telling old man was as tough as a cob, and brave, too.

That could be the end of this story, I guess.

But a remarkable thing happened when Sarge died. He may have lived his later years as a forgotten man from a forgotten war, a barely taking up space, talking to anyone who'd listen and killing himself one beer and one cigarette at a time in a roadside tavern. But because of two strong women, he did not go quietly into that long, long night. Not Sarge.

The first is Debbie Jernigan, the den mother of the Scramble Dog crew. She is the best friend a down-and-out ever had. She had turned the old bar that opened in 1956 into a working-class refuge, a place to see a friendly face smile when the real world turned mean and cold.

She is quick to give others the credit, but they know what she's done for them, how she nagged and mothered and fed them and paid for a cab to take them home on those nights when the beer and good times got too good. That's why they felt such a loss when the Dog burned to the ground earlier this year.

"We took care of each other there," Debbie said. "We took up collections or held cookouts or poker runs. We tried to help people